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made by sociologists. A paragraph from Chalmers expresses the difference between ethics and social science: "It is not by the mere categories of ethical science that such a question [of labor and its combinations] ought to be determined. Such a law as would suit the republic of Plato, or some similar Utopia, might be the whole fruit of one's studious excogitations at home. But it is only by a survey abroad, and over the domain of business and familiar life, that he learns to modify, when needful, the generalizations of abstract thought, by the demands of a felt and urgent expediency." (Works of T. Chalmers, Vol. XV., p. 349.)

C. R. HENDERSON.

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*Labor in its Relations to Law.* By F. J. STIMSON. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895. Pp. 145.

THIS little book presents four lectures delivered at the Plymouth School of Ethics, July 1895. The author has in press a *Hand-book to the Labor Law of the United States* which will give a fuller treatment of the same subjects. One lecture is devoted to the "History of the Law of Labor," a second to the "Employment Contract," a third to "Strikes and Boycotts," and the fourth to a "Forecast of the Future."

The "true path of progress," the author believes, lies in the direction of association and collective bargaining.

The author's conclusion in respect to "government by injunction" is of special interest. "We all want order maintained throughout the country; and most of us, doubtless, commended Mr. Cleveland for his prompt and forcible action in the Chicago strike; but if such action had been expressly based upon the ground that the transportation of the mails was being interfered with, that riots and crimes were being committed which made, practically, a state of insurrection, so that the republican form of government in certain localities was being threatened, rather than upon the ground so much less impressive to the public mind that certain equity processes of Federal courts were not being executed; and then if all the offenders, whether arrested by troops or by deputy-marshals, had been brought before the Federal grand jury, indicted and tried by a jury in the ordinary way, I cannot but think that the lesson to the people would have been better given, and certain great dangers in the future avoided; for the government, and especially the judicial branch of the government, must not ever appear to take sides in this labor question."

The author does not hope very much from coöperation nor from profit-sharing. "What the laborer really wants is not profits as a capitalist, but a greater share of the profits of industry as part of his own wages." The income on capital as such is at too low a rate to excite hope. The main reliance is upon increase of wages, and to secure this the best method is some form of collective bargaining, regulated but not repressed by law.

C. R. HENDERSON.

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*The Poor in Great Cities.* By ROBERT A. WOODS, JACOB A. RIIS and others. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895. Pp. 400.

THE note of this work is struck in the Introduction. "Awakening is not needed. Every thinking man has thoughts upon this matter. And along with this realization has come practical experiment, in many places and on an immense scale, toward a solution." The chapters have been written by people who shared in these experiments and who wrote as direct observers and eyewitnesses. There is no second-hand description here, and yet the facts presented are connected by a philosophy of life. There is no attempt at producing a momentary sensation.

Mr. Robert A. Woods writes upon the "Social Awakening in London," which he has so carefully studied. Rev. William T. Elsing describes the tenement-house life of New York with the fidelity of one who, as a city missionary, has made himself a part of the life. Mr. Jacob A. Riis tells of the "Children of the Poor." Mr. Willard Parsons, manager of enterprises of the fresh-air fund, gives a history of this form of beneficence and explains methods and results. Boys' clubs in New York are carefully treated by Mr. E. J. Wendell. President Tucker opens the principles of the social settlement in a philosophic treatment of the Andover House in Boston. Mr. Joseph Kirkland has a brief sketch of some phases of charity work in Chicago. Conditions of the poor in London, Paris, Naples and New York are discussed by Mr. Spearman, Mr. Mario, Mr. Oscar Craig, and Mr. Ernest Flagg.

There is not much statistical treatment. The articles were prepared for a popular audience and originally contributed to *Scribner's Magazine*. But the scientific spirit of downright thoroughness is manifest in nearly every chapter. The practical suggestions of reform are